FASTABS — FOUR WAY DISTRIBUTION MCON/SCON/GRCON/GCNSGR

THIS WAS BASICALLY AN EXPERIMENT TO SEE WHAT A FOUR WAY DISTRIBUTION PRINT OUT WOULD LOOK LIKE. THE FACTOR COMPARED IN THIS STUDY HAVE LITTLE VALUE SIMPLY BECAUSE AS THE NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES INCREASE, SO TO DO THE NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS. THE SAMPLE FOR TESTING IS REDUCED CONSIDERABLY AND THUS THE ACCURACY IS ALSO REDUCED TOO. THERE IS NO NEED TO POUR OVER THE RESULTS SINCE AFTER TAKING THE TIME TO FINALLY UNDERSTAND HOW TO READ THE PRINT OUT, THE FACTS AS THEY ARE COMPUTED PRODUCE NOTHING OF ANY APPRECIABLE WORTH.

TASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — PCON BY YCON

THE PURPOSE OF THIS SERIES WAS TO SEE WHETHER THE PAULETTE MADE ANY DIFFERENCE IN THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS OFFICEHOLDING. THIS FACT COULD BE UNCOVERED BY LOOKING AT THE COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF SERVICE BEFORE AND AFTER THE INSTITUTION OF THE PAULETTE IN 1605. THE REPORTING AVERAGE IS QUITE HIGH IN THE CASE OF THE CONSEILLERS; THERE ARE 243 OBSERVATIONS OUT OF 289 WHICH LEAVES ON 46 MISSING OBSERVATIONS. 84% REPORTING AVERAGE

OFFICEHOLDING BEFORE THE PAULETTE : LENGTH OF SERVICE

THE GENERAL PATTERN WAS TO MAINTAIN AN OFFICE FOR A LONG PERIOD OF SERVICE. ALMOST 60% OF CONSEILLERS HELD THEIR OFFICE FOR A PERIOD OF OVER 25 YEARS. IT COULD BE THERE WERE TIMES OF TROUBLE DURING THE RELIGIOUS WARS AND MEMBERS TENDED TO HOLD ON TO WHAT THEY HAD — ONE OFFICE. IT WAS NOT COMMON TO CHANGE SEVERAL TIMES EVEN IN EARLY IN THE CAREER OF A CONSEILLER.

1 TO 4	5 TO 8	9 TO 12	13 TO 16	17 TO 20	21 TO 24	OVER 25	
5.4%	9.0%	8.4%	8.4%	3.6%	7.8%	57.2%	— ~~BEFORE~~ BEFORE ~~AFTER~~
18.2%	37.7%	20.8%	5.2%	1.3%	0.0%	16.9%	— AFTER

THESE FIGURES ARE IN DIRECT CONTRAST TO PATTERNS OF HOLDING OFFICES AFTER THE PAULETTE. NOW THE TURNOVER IN OFFICES IS MUCH QUICKER AND THE AMOUNT OF TIME SPEND IN THIS OFFICE IS CONSIDERABLY LESS. THE PAULETTE PROVIDED SECURITY WITH THE OFFICES AND MANY PROVED WILLING TO CHANGE MORE OFTEN. WHEN LOOKING AT THE NUMBER OF NEW CONSEILLERS ADMITTED TO THE PARLEMENT, THE NUMBER OF CONSEILLERS GETS INCREASINGLY LARGER THAN IN PREVIOUS TIMES. THE FIGURES HERE REVEAL THE AVERAGE CONSEILLER SPENT LESS THAN 12 YEARS ON THE COURT WITH THE PERIOD 5 TO 8 YEARS ACCOUNTING FOR THE TIME OF THE GREATEST DEPARTURE.

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION - PCONCL BY YCONCL

THE REPORTING PERCENTAGES ARE 69 VALID OBSERVATIONS OUT OF A TOTAL OF 81, THUS LEAVING 12 MISSING OBSERVATIONS. THE RATIO IS ABOUT 85% AND CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN IN MOST SERIES.

OFFICEHOLDING BEFORE THE PAULETTE : LENGTH OF SERVICE.

NORMALLY THE OFFICE OF CONSEILLER CLERIC WAS GENERALLY MAINTAINED FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME BECAUSE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A CLERIC WAS NOT TOO GOOD. FIRSTLY, HE SUPPOSEDLY NEVER MARRIED WHICH MEANT HIS OFFICE WOULD REVERT BACK TO FAMILY FOR FURTHER DISTRIBUTION. YET, THERE WERE SEVERAL CASES WHERE MEMBERS WOULD CROSS OVER FROM BEING A CLERIC TO LAYMAN OR VICE-VERSA AFTER THE DEATH OF A CONSEILLER'S WIFE. THE FIGURES SHOW THERE WAS MUCH CHANGING OF POSITIONS IN THE EARLY YEARS AS WELL AS MANY SERVING OVER 25 YEARS.

	1 TO 4	5 TO 8	9 TO 12	13 TO 16	17 TO 20	21 TO 24	OVER 25
BEFORE	6.1	10.2	12.2	10.2	4.1	4.1	53.1
AFTER	15.0	25.0	15.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	35.0

OFFICEHOLDING AFTER THE PAULETTE : LENGTH OF SERVICE.

THERE IS A SHIFT FROM LONG TO SHORT SERVICE ON THE COURT. A BIT OF CAUTION MIGHT BE ADVISED BECAUSE MANY OF THOSE CONSIDERED AS MISSING WOULD FALL INTO THE CATAGORY OF AFTER AND THEY WOULD TEND TO BE LONG TIME SERVERS. BUT EVEN WITH THIS, CONSEILLERS WERE NOT REMAINING IN THE SAME POSITION FOR A GREAT LENGTH OF TIME.

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION PCONVRSG BY UCONREG.

THERE ARE 62 OBSERVATIONS OUT OF A POSSIBLE 72, THUS THE NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS IS 10. 86% RATIO.

OFFICEHOLDING BEFORE THE PALLETTE :

THE CHANGES IN OFFICEHOLDING ARE MOST DRAMATIC WITH THIS PARTICULAR OFFICE. THERE IS ALMOST A COMPLETE TURNAROUND IN THE PATTERN OF LONG SERVICE IN THE OFFICE. SOME 25% SERVED FROM 1 TO 8 YEARS WHILE 38.9 SERVED OVER 21 YEARS. THIS IS IN CONTRAST TO AFTER THE PALLETTE WHERE 73.1% SERVED FROM 1 TO 8 YRS AND ONLY 7.6% LINGERED AS LONG AS 21 YEARS. THE COMPLETE FIGURES ARE AS FOLLOWS :

	1 TO 4	5 TO 8	9 TO 12	13 TO 16	17 TO 20	21 TO 24	OVER 25
BEFORE	11.1	13.9	19.4	11.1	5.6	13.9	25.0
AFTER	23.1	50.0	15.4	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8

OFFICEHOLDING AFTER THE PALLETTE :

IT MIGHT BE GOOD TO CHECK THE LIST OF OFFICERS WHO CAME TO THE PARLEMENT AFTER 1605. THE NUMBER GIVEN HERE IS 26 WHICH MEANS IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ALL 10 OF THE MISSING OBSERVATIONS CAME FROM THIS GROUP. IF THEY DID THEN THERE SHOULD BE SOME CAREFUL CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO THE STATISTICS. OTHERWISE, THE SHIFT FROM LONG TO SHORT PERIODS OF SERVICE ON THE COURT IS A COMMON PATTERN IN ALL OFFICES.

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — PMDR60 BY YMDREG.

THE REPORTING RATIO IS ALMOST PERFECT. THERE ARE 162 OUT OF 170 OBSERVATIONS WITH ONLY 8 MISSING CASES. THIS IS ABOUT A REPORTING RATIO OF ABOUT 95% WITH THE NUMBERS ALSO BEING EXACTLY 50-50. BEFORE IS 51.2% OF THE CASES AND AFTER IS 48.8%. THIS IS THE STRONGEST CASE THAT WILL SHOW THE PATTERN MOST CLEARLY.

OFFICEHOLDING BEFORE THE PAULETTE: LENGTH OF SERVICE

THE EVIDENCE HERE TENDS TO GRANDLY SUPPORT THE WHOLE CONCEPT OF CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS ACQUIRING POSITIONS AND IT POINTS UP THE SECURITY INVOLVED SINCE EACH OFFICEHOLDER COULD TREAT THE OFFICE AS HIS OWN FAMILY POSSESSION.

	1 TO 4	5 TO 8	9 TO 12	13 TO 16	17 TO 20	21 TO 24	OVER 25
BEFORE	9.6	9.6	13.3	20.5	21.7	9.6	15.7
AFTER	22.8	20.3	13.9	17.7	11.4	8.9	5.1

THE FIGURES ARE SOMEWHAT MORE DRAMATIC WHEN EXPRESSED IN THE FOLLOWING FASHION.

BEFORE		AFTER
19.2%	SERVED FROM 1 TO 8 YRS	43.1%
42.2%	SERVED FROM 13 TO 20 YRS	29.1%
25.3%	SERVED OVER 20 YEARS	14.0%

THIS USE OF THE M. DES REG. GIVES THE CLEAREST IMAGE IN THE CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE PAULETTE WITH REGARDS TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION PPRER BY YPRER

THERE ARE 12 REPORTINGS OUT OF 15 FOR AND 80% RATIO WHEN COMPARED TO THE WHOLE. WITH A NUMBER THIS SMALL, IT IS UNFAIR TO MAKE ANY STATISTICAL COMPARISONS. AS IT IS NOW, JUST ONE ADDITIONAL NUMBER COULD CRITICALLY CHANGE THE FACTS. WHAT WILL BE PRESENTED IS THE RESULT OF THE COMPUTER STUDY WITH THE ADDED WORD OF CAUTION TO WITHHOLD JUDGMENT ON THEIR MERIT.

BEFORE		AFTER
0	SERVED FROM 1 TO 8 YRS	100 %
100. %	SERVED FROM 9 TO OVER 25	0

SEE NUMBER (36) FOR COMBINED STATISTICS

FASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION - PPRGNO BY YPRGNO

THE TOTAL NUMBER IS 26 PRÉSIDENTS DES ENQUÊTES WHILE THIS ANALYSIS REPRESENTS 21 OF THE 26 OBSERVATIONS. EVEN WITH THE 5 MISSING CASES, IT REPRESENTS OVER 80% REPORTING RATIO.

THE PERCENTAGES DO NOT SHOW VERY MUCH BECAUSE OF THE SMALL NUMBERS INVOLVED AND OF THE DISTRIBUTION IN THE CASES. ALSO, AGE AND DEATH RATE PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE LENGTH OF SERVICE BECAUSE MOST OF THE OFFICEHOLDERS WERE IN THEIR 40's WHEN THEY ACQUIRED THEIR OFFICE. THERE IS ANOTHER IMBALANCE BECAUSE 80% RECEIVED THEIR OFFICE BEFORE THE PAULETTE AND ONLY 4 (20%) ACCOUNT FOR THOSE WHO CAME AFTER 1605. THE DISTORTION WOULD BE SO ENORMOUS THAT THE STATISTICS NEED NOT BE CITED OR MENTIONED.

SEE NUMBER (36) FOR COMBINED STATISTICS

TASTABS — TWO WAY DISTRIBUTION — PPROM BY YPROM

THERE IS A PERFECT ACCOUNTING IN THIS STUDY, 16 OF 16 PRESIDENTS À MORTIFER. BUT THE INNATE DANGER OF USING ~~ALL~~ SMALL STATISTICAL SCALES, THE INFORMATION SHOULD BE UTILIZED VERY JUDICIOUSLY. THE DISTRIBUTION IS INCONCLUSIVE BECAUSE THERE IS NO REAL DIFFERENCE IN OFFICEHOLDING BETWEEN PRESIDENTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PALUSTTE.

WHAT MIGHT BE OF VALUE WOULD BE TO ADD TOGETHER THE NUMBERS FOR ALL PRES (Rep, Dmg, & MORTIFER) AND CONSIDER THEM AS A GROUP. THEN THE SAMPLE NUMBER WOULD BE MUCH LARGER AND IT WOULD YIELD INFORMATION ON THE HIGHER OFFICES IN A COMBINED FASHION. BUT TO CONSIDER THESE OFFICES IN A DISTINCT AND SEPARATE FASHION CANNOT PRODUCE ANYTHING FRUITFUL.

COMBINED REPORTING FOR 34, 35, & 36.

REPORTING PERCENTAGE — 86% 85.9%
49 OF 57

TOTALS BY YEARS

	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25+	
BEFORE	3 9.1%	3 9.1%	8 24.2%	6 18.8%	4 12.1%	4 12.1%	5 15.2	— 33 67.3
AFTER	5 31.3	3 18.7	0 0.0	1 6.2%	2 12.5	0 0	5 31.3	— 16 32.7
								49

PERCENTAGES BY YEARS

	1/8	9/16	17/24	25+	
BEFORE	18.2%	42.4%	24.2%	15.1%	—
AFTER	50.0%	6.3%	12.5%	31.2%	—
				31.2	